

SWIFT WRONG, DRILL WORKER IN SUBWAY PROBE

These Errors in Sworn Statement He Gave Hayward, McNally Tells Board.

DRILL WAS NOT BURNED.

Malper Denies Seeing Flame That Sledgeman Swears Followed Alleged Puncture.

The "bullet-point" drill, similar to the one which it is alleged, was driven into the cable conduit at Times Square and caused the tragic short-circuiting subway accident Jan. 4 was one of the "properties" used to-day in the Public Service Commission's investigation of the disaster.

The Commissioners who sat on the case were Messrs. Williams, the Chairman, Cram and Wood. Before them was an array of counsel—Leroy T. Hoffman, for the Commission; Samuel L. Gov. Conway, representing Malper, Cabot & Bellini; F. E. Quackenbush of the Interborough and a number of assistants.

Mr. Quackenbush then gave to Daniel McNally, who held the bullet drill, a copy of the affidavit he had made on Feb. 11 last. The witness read it and said it was incorrect in these points. Asked to explain, he said:

"It says here that the drill flattered, that it was burned and that the hole was not burned about 4 or 5 inches on the side. I never said any of these things. I told the gentlemen that I didn't see the drill flatter, that the point was only black for an inch and that about 4 inches of the top of the I-beam was uncovered."

Q. Where was it you made the statement in the affidavit? A. At the Court Street Court House.

Q. Was there a short-handled writer looking down what you said? A. There was a man writing. He read the statement out to me, what I'd already said, and he told me to tell him if it wasn't right. He did not.

Q. I told him about those three things and he asked them to change them, but I don't know, of course, whether he changed them or not.

Q. Through the Commission McNally gave his answers with a sure statement.

The first witness was William Malper, otherwise "Slim," the negro who was sledgeman in the mishap on the 126 West Forty-second Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, where the drilling through the feed cable is alleged to have occurred.

Malper was closely questioned by Mr. Hoffman and then asked to show, with the "property" drill just what position it was in when he and his assistant, McNally, were drilling through the cable to reach a submersible. They were working for the Interborough Company, which has a contract for a section of the Seventh Avenue Subway.

Malper was asked to tell what happened in the mishap.

"While I was standing up, driving the drill point, which McNally was holding, the drill sort of got caught over the cable and after we had gone down a foot or so.

"There was a puff of smoke, a flash of fire and the drill began to flatter. It was a little before 7 o'clock in the morning.

"As soon as this happened I got out of the mishap and so did McNally."

When McNally was called his testimony was somewhat at variance with that of Malper. He thought the mishap with the drill had occurred about 6 o'clock, and he saw a puff of smoke but no flame or "flattering" of the drill.

Q. What did you notice about the drill point? A. That it was black for an inch from the point.

Q. Didn't you say it had been burned down an inch or so? A. No, I didn't. I only said it was black for an inch.

Price unchanged Supply ample

Patrons are advised that the War in Europe has not affected the Supply of the

Famous Natural

Lexative

Janos Water

and that it can be obtained at all Drug Stores

at the same price as before.

Janos Water has been recommended by physicians for over 20 years as a reliable remedy for

constipation

Pretty Girls Who Know How to Box and Retain Their Feminine Charm



about an inch. The gentleman who asked me about it said, "Wasn't it burned for an inch or two?" and I replied that it was black for an inch. He asked me if I wouldn't say it was burned and I told him I didn't see it was burned; that it was just blackened.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Quackenbush McNally told of going to the Hotel Baltimore to see Col. Hayward and of appearing before Assistant District Attorney Brockbridge and making statements about the drilling episode.

"I didn't read over the statement in the affidavit made at the District Attorney's office," he said.

Q. When you saw smoke didn't you have electricity in mind? A. I didn't know what was going to happen. I just got away right partly.

Q. What did it sound like when the smoke came? A. Sound like? Why, you can't hear smoke!

Q. Were Public Service inspectors on duty there? A. I heard so.

Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the Public Service Commission, today approved the transfer of wooden cars from the subway to the Third Avenue and Second Avenue elevated lines. The report of the Chief Engineer, very carefully worded, was submitted to the Commission to-day.

If the Commission acts in accordance with the recommendations it will mean that the Interborough will unload all the wooden cars from the subway to the elevated lines, instead of doing away with them altogether. It would cost the Interborough several millions of dollars to place steel cars on the "L" line.

The engineers decided that the wooden bodies of the so-called "bullet-point" subway cars could be lifted from the subway car tracks and transferred to the lighter weight elevated car tracks.

Instead of having to order entire new steel cars for the subway all the Interborough would have to do would be to purchase steel car bodies.

HUSBAND ADMITS TAKING COCAINE IN DISGUISE, FOUR BOTTLES PER DAY

That Destroyed the Happiness in the Leach Home—Gunplay Was a Bluff.

The story of how cocaine, disguised as "moonshot powder," destroyed the home of Charles E. Leach, a dealer in railway supplies at No. 165 Broadway and formerly living at Essex Place, was told before Vice Chancellor Stevens in Newark to-day. Leach has instituted a suit for a divorce against Jessie M. Leach on the ground of desertion, and she has filed a cross-petition.

The Leaches were married in 1900, lived in Passaic a year and then moved to Essex Place, where they remained until Sept. 2, 1911, when Mrs. Leach left him, taking their nine-year-old boy, Charles J. Leach.

Leach at first denied that he had been addicted to the use of drugs when cross-examined by Max M. Stallman, Mrs. Leach's counsel, but admitted that he had used menthol powders. Stallman brought from him the further admission that he had used an average of four bottles each day in September, 1911.

"What was the part played by a revolver in one of your discussions with your wife?" Leach was asked. "Bluff," he replied.

"Did you intend your wife to think that you would shoot her?"

"No, I intended her to think that I was going to shoot myself."

"You scattered circulars throughout the Eastern States in which you said that your wife showed signs of mental derangement, didn't you?"

"That was when I was trying to find where she had placed our boy. I did not know what to make of her conduct. I did not see my son until November, 1914."

Barber a Victim of Gas.

Alfred Brown, a barber of No. 643 Commercial Avenue, Jersey City, fifty-eight years old, was found dead from asphyxiation by gas in his shop this morning. Miss Williams of No. 128 South Street, Jersey City, saw Brown sitting in a chair and detected the odor of gas coming from his shop at the time she was passing.

Swears Witness in Hart's Island Inquiry Was Paid

James Hanrahan Testifies He Saw Complainant Hand Ralph Simons Money.

James F. Hanrahan almost broke up the trial of Overseer Martin Moore of the Boys' Reformatory on Hart's Island, to-day, when he charged that one of the principal witnesses against Moore had been handed money as soon as he left the trial room in the Municipal Building. Hanrahan said the person who received the money was Ralph Simons and that the giver of the money was Louis Levine, the young man who charges Keeper McConnell beat him with a limb of a tree because heart trouble prevented him from taking part in the daily drill. Moore is accused of having counted several hundred dollars in cash on the "L" line.

Before the Hanrahan testimony was heard it came out that Levine had received a \$500 check in compensation for an injury received before his commitment to the reformatory. Correction Commissioner Katherine B. Davis, who is sitting in judgment, was surprised to learn checks could pass to the island without her knowledge.

"I have heard an attempt is being made to frame up Mr. Moore," said Hanrahan, after telling of seeing money paid Simons. "I don't believe Overseer Moore would countenance any cruelties. When I was at the reformatory every time anything that wasn't just right was done great efforts were made to keep it from Mr. Moore. So sure was I there was a frame-up to get rid of Moore that I wrote a letter offering to come here and testify in his behalf. Why, 'I heard some of the boys discussing the frame-up in the band room of the reformatory before my term expired.'"

It came out during the testimony that Simons had testified against a former overseer named Bartels. There was talk among the inmates, it was testified, that Simons would "fix" Moore the same way.

William McAdams, one of the inmates, who admitted he was personal attendant in the home of Dr. Maurice Levy, resident physician of the island, who accuses Moore, swore he saw Keeper McConnell beat Levine with a limb of a tree until the boy fell on his back.

Capt. Dillon, military instructor of the boys on the island, testified for Moore. He said he didn't hear for some time that the Levine boy had been beaten. He did hear, however, that Levine had fallen and that he had been picked up and carried to the hospital. Capt. Dillon swore he never saw McConnell carry a stick or weapon of any kind.

"I heard Overseer Moore tell Levine he needn't have to keep on a march during drills if he didn't feel strong enough to do so."

"The boy didn't respond to my instructions so I put him in what is known as the 'fool's squad,'" said Capt. Dillon. "I did this because Levine told me he did not have to exert himself in the penitentiary and other institutions."

Dr. B. Levy admitted at the beginning of his testimony that he had threatened to "get him yet," meaning Moore.

"I made that threat," declared Dr. Levy, "because of the conditions I found. Young men were kept twenty-eight hours without food, with just enough water to keep life in their bodies. I heard also that boys were killed. But I can't prove that. It was just rumor."

The whole reformatory was a beach of spying and tattling. It was down to a fine science, and I'm told there were rewards for those who did the most spying—carrying tales to Moore."

"Do you know that inmates were rewarded for spying?" asked Moore. "I can't guarantee anything, but there were many rumors," replied Dr. Levy.

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Cracksmen Bind Men in Theatre and Attack Safe

Strongbox of the Alhambra, With \$8,300 in Cash, Foils Robbers.

A gang of five cracksmen, after overpowering and tying up the watchman and engineer, made an unsuccessful effort to open and rob the safe of the Alhambra Theatre at One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, early to-day. The safe contained the receipts of Saturday's, Sunday's and yesterday's performances, amounting to \$8,300.

Ferdinand Behrens, sixty-four, of No. 471 Amsterdam Avenue, the night watchman, was on his rounds on the gallery floor at 11 o'clock to-day when five men appeared before him and ordered him to keep quiet. They had probably concealed themselves after last night's performance and awaited a favorable opportunity to get the watchman.

Three of the men guided Behrens to an alcove, where they seated him in a chair and bound him. Two of these men then disappeared, leaving a guard on watch.

While two worked at the safe the two inside men went to the cellar and suddenly appeared before Adolph Horowitz, sixty-three, of No. 210 East Thirty-ninth Street, the engineer. Persuaded by the sight of two revolvers Horowitz marched up to the gallery above, where he was seated in a chair beside Behrens and likewise bound. Then the two robbers went down to the office to assist the watchman and engineer.

The manager's office, where the safe is located, is on the balcony floor on the Seventh Avenue side, and the safe can be seen from the street. The burglar worked with a drill on the safe doors for more than half an hour.

Then something alarmed them. Behrens and Horowitz heard a whistle sound downstairs. Their guard, warning them that they would be shot if they attempted to give the alarm, hurried away.

When all was still in the theatre the two old men tackled their bonds and succeeded in freeing themselves. Behrens ran to the street and notified Patrolman Howard, while Horowitz telephoned to Police Headquarters and Detectives Knight and L'V were sent to the theatre.

In their hasty departure the cracksmen left behind a drill and two bits and large, powerful "can opener," a device designed to rip out the soft iron back or bottom of a safe as a can is opened. The Alhambra safe is all steel and the can opener was useless.

No one was allowed to touch the safe or the burglar tools until the fingerprint experts arrived from Headquarters. The thieves undoubtedly knew that the receipts for six performances each to a crowded house were in the safe because the banks were closed Saturday afternoon and yesterday.

Behrens and Horowitz have but hazy descriptions of the thieves. All five wore black overcoats and black derby hats.

PLAN BIG BEAN CROP.

Michigan Farmers Double and Triple Their Acreage.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Feb. 22.—Beans may become Michigan's leading staple. A year ago beans were worth about \$2 a bushel, and Michigan produces about 10 per cent. of the total crop of the United States. Since war began the price has jumped. Now they're worth \$15 a bushel, and more than 10 cents a pound.

Shippers say beans are going abroad to Europe, principally to Belgium, where they are used in the manufacture of dynamite.

Beans are also used in the manufacture of gunpowder.

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40 STURDY GIRLS LEARNING TO BOX IN CHURCH "GYM"

For Clean Mind and Healthy Body, Object of Marshall Stillman Association.

TAKE TO IT NATURALLY.

Quickly Learn to Hit, Stop and Get Away and Soon They'll Give Public Exhibition.

Girls can't box, says the smart man, and lets go at that. But the smart man doesn't know. Girls can box and do box, and if they continue to come for lessons as they have been coming this winter to the Marshall Stillman Association, they will all be boxing soon. The post of to-morrow may easily sing:

Of course, we right your love to discontinue. But why did you cross me with your right!

Which, by the way, is much worse than kicking a swain downstairs.

A class of girls took their second lesson in boxing in the gymnasium of the West Side Presbyterian Church, last evening. There are forty in the class altogether, but they could not all get into the range of the lens, and besides the holiday tempted some away to social engagements.

But those who came up at the call of "Time" were very much in earnest, and they went at the business of hit, stop and get away with a zest that would warm the heart of Maurice Maeterlinck or Mike Donovan.

The teacher, a young merchant who is trying to increase the number of good men in the world by getting them interested in boxing and other manly sports, is a firm believer in five-ounce gloves, as well as votes, for women. He knows a great many girls who can knock a man cold with a punch—and without losing one bit of femininity or charm. They simply know how to balance themselves perfectly, and shoot the fist away like a bullet.

TEACHING THE GIRLS THE "MANLY" ART.

Having arranged the class in open order, he taught them how to stand—feet eighteen inches apart and pointed straight ahead.

"Draw the right foot back a little and raise the heel," he commanded. "Now, hands together before the chest, throw them upward and outward, as you would do the breast stroke in swimming. That's it. There; you've done it. Mike Donovan leverage blow for boxing. Do you see? When the blow is sent at you, and you throw the arm forward to meet it, it requires very little strength to divert it. You don't stop it, you see; you only divert it."

Good stuff, that was, and the girls caught the idea instantly. After half a dozen essays they were guarding as Mike himself would have guarded. Then the teacher taught them the straight punch:

"Elbows in! Hands open and palms up, as if they were going to catch a big gold coin. Now, shoot the hands straight out. Right, left, right, left. That's it. Swing your bodies from the hips! Reach out! Reach out! Remember that gold coin!" And behold, those girls were all lunging perfectly with each hand in turn. Soon he had them close their fists, and the graceful, gleaming arms thrust forward with the precision of piston rods. It would be a bold man that dared face that shower of dainty but very business-like fists.

"Remember what Maeterlinck says of the fist," teacher called to them. "It is the most beautiful weapon in the world and the most wonderful. And never forget that those who know how to use the fist are the most peaceful and gentle. They know their power, and they despise violence—unless it is really forced upon them."

All the way through the game he sent them, leading, guarding, crossing and parrying. Footwork and shadow boxing they seemed to know by instinct. It was a fascinating proof of what natural aptitude girls have for the manly art—as it is used to be called in the old dark days.

The full class will give an exhibition drill at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on the evening of March 4 for the benefit of New York's unemployed. It will be featured as Physical Efficiency on the programme. The committee in charge of the exhibition includes Frederick R. Coudert, Chairman; John V. Bouvier, Jr., Everett Jensen, Wendell Walter W. Price, Alpheus Geer, A. N. Lawrence, Lyman C. Learned, Freder-

ick William Janssen, and other men prominent in social life.

"Boxing for women is only one of our activities," said A. N. Lawrence, the manager. "We believe that we can serve humanity in our original fashion. We believe we have hit upon a simple and effective method of reaching two types of man: First, the man who is going to hell and doesn't know it, and second, the man who is in hell and wants to get out, yet doesn't know how. Both types are difficult to assist. No other organization now extant presents to these two types of man the avenues of escape which we shall open to them. It would be too long a story at this time to explain our methods. They are founded on common sense and we have faith in their effectiveness."

"Our various departments of business are a means to an end. We expect to do a really big work in helping to put men who are down and out on their feet, and make them self-respecting and self-supporting."

"Teaching boxing and giving exhibitions of physical efficiency are part of the means we shall use to that end."

Three Exhibits of Paintings at Same Gallery.

The art season is now so crowded that the Macbeth Gallery has found it necessary to give three simultaneous exhibitions, all of which will remain open until March 1.

The first of these is concerned with the work of deceased American artists, nine of whom are given representation. Paintings by R. A. Blake, George Fuller, Winslow Homer, William M. Hunt, George Innes, John La Farge, Homer D. Martin, Theodore Robinson and A. H. Wyant have been hung.

The two by John La Farge are especially noteworthy. The first is called "Ascension," and deals with this well-known Biblical theme. The Christ is robed in symbolic white and wears a golden nimbus. He rises heavenward amid the angelic throng. The picture is exceedingly decorative.

The other La Farge painting—both are in water colors—is a fantasy entitled "Autumn Leaves." It represents a Juno, or a guardian spirit of the female sex. Following the Italian tradition, Mr. La Farge has painted her partly draped and with the wings of a moth. The figure is in classic composition and rests daintily upon the surface of the water, which reflects the highly colored and falling autumn leaves as well as the lower portion of the figure.

The second exhibition includes fifteen canvases, by Colin Campbell Cooper. They are of Indian subjects and include beautiful portrayals of the Taj Mahal, Agra, and Indian ceremonies in which elephants, camels and gayly caparisoned horses find effective places. He has also painted some strong portraits.

The third exhibition includes small paintings by Guy C. Wiggins, arranged in the Bronze Room.

A very elaborate and beautiful window of Favrille glass, designed and executed by Louis C. Tiffany, is on exhibition at the Tiffany Studios, 585 Madison Avenue and Post Office Street. The window is intended for ultimate installation in Mr. Tiffany's country home, Laurelton Hall, Oyster Bay, Long Island. It is entitled "The Bathers." The window is a startlingly brilliant and is a masterpiece of an entirely new